NEW YORK BERRALD WEDNISSDAY, WARRING IS 1985.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

DIFFICE N. W. CORNER OF PULTON AND NASSAU STS

New York, Wednesday, March 15, 1865.

THE NEW TAX LAW.

The new Internal Revenue law, so important to the interests of the country and of every individual, will be published in the WEEKLY HERALD of this week. It is alphabetically arranged, and will be found very valuable and useful to all taxpayers. Single copies, in wrappers, five cents. Agents are requested to hand in their orders to-day.

## THE SITUATION.

Exciting reports regarding General Sheridan's move ments north of Richmond are furnished by a released Union soldier who left Castle Thunder on last Monday morning, and reached Annapolis yesterday. He states that on last Saturday night the rebel capital was thrown into the greatest terror and confusion by the announcement that Sheridan's cavalry had arrived at Beaver Mills aqueduct, only twenty miles north of the city, where they were engaged in destroying the James River Canal. The alarm bells wer rung, officers rushed to and fro, and every man that could be spared, including Pickett's division, was hurried off to repel the raiders. The same high state of excitement continued to prevail in Richmond down to Monday morning, when the Union holdier left, at which time it was understood that Sheridan had effectually destroyed the acqueduct, and was passing around the right of the rebel lines defending Petersburg, to cut the Danville Railroad, thus severing the last link of Richmond's connection by river or railroad with the outside world, and join General Grant. All this it is believed in Washington Shoridan has by this time succeeded in doing and is now either with the army of the Potomas or pressing on to clear the way northward for Sherman. Our despatches in Monday's HERALD made allusion t this same report of Sheridan's arrival in close proximity to Richmond, and the consequent excitement in that city, including the sending off of Pickett's division to repel him General Sherman has again opened direct communic

tion with the North, and, though he tells us little, that little is very satisfactory. On the 8th inst,-one week ago to-day-he was at Laurel Hill, Richmond county, North Carolina, about forty miles from Vayetteville. Richmond is one of the southern border counties of the State. General Sherma says:-"We are all well and have done finely. Details are for obvious reasons omitted." The military authori lies at Washington entertain no doubt that Sherman has ere this reached Fayetteville, without having encoun tered any opposition from the enemy worth considering At Favetteville he would form a junction with Schofield's forces, and sweep on thence towards Richmond.

From the important scene of conflict in North Carolin we have additional intelligence of national success By the steamship General Meigs, Captain Watson which arrived here at a late hour last night, we have despatches from Newbern to the 12th instant. The anticipations regarding the movements of the rebei General Bragg at Kinston expressed in yesterday's BERALL have proved correct. A despatch from General Schoffeld dated at Newbern on the 12th inst., states that Bragg's army, after being fairly beaten by General Cox, retreated across the Neuse river at Kinston, and took up a position on the north side of that stream. Our own despatches state that on the morning of the 11th inst, another furious attempt to break the Union lines was made by Hoke's division of rebels; but they were driven back with povere loss, their killed, wounded and captured being estimated at between two and three thousand Their killed and wounded they left behind, and commenced their retreat to the north side of the river. The Union losses in this latter affair were only three or four hundred. This disparity in casu was owing to General Cox's men being intrenched. The cebel ram Neuse, lying in the Neuse river, near Kinston, has been partially destroyed.

In this morning's HERALD is given a comprehensive and very accurate map showing the extensive field in which are now progressing the important military operations directed on the one side by Generals Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and Schofield, and on the other by G nerals Lee, Johnston, Early and Bragg.

The two houses of the rebel Congress, which were to have adjourned on Saturday last, postponed their adjourn ment till yesterday, at the request of Jeff Davis, who informed them that he desired their presence in the rebel capital for a few days longer, as he expected to have something of importance to lay before them.

The United States transport steamer Thorn was blown up by a torpedo in Cape Fear river, just below Fort Anderson, on the afternoon of the 4th instant, and sunk it mid channel within two minutes afterwards, the crew barely escaping with their lives. As the river was thoroughly dragged, and all the torpedoes removed after the evacuation of Fort Anderson, it is supposed that the torpedo had been recently planted by some prowling band of rebels, probably with a view of blowing up one of the Union transports going out of the river loaded

Some further particulars of the rebel attack on the Union Fort Meyers, on the Florida coast, were brought to us by the steamship Union, which arrived here yester day from Key West. The rebels surprised and captured the nickets and made a demand for the surrender of the garrison, which was refused, when they opened on the fort, and continued their cannonade for half a day, bu were compelled to retreat without effecting its capture. The Union Generals Crook and Kelley, captured at Cum

berland, Md., a short time ago, have been exchanged. THE LEGISLATURE

In the State Senate vesterday bills were reported to open Prince street, Brooklyn; to provide for the care and instruction of treant children in Brooklyn; an authorizing the formation of corporations for agricultoral purposes. Bills were ordered to a third reading authorizing the increase of the rate of interest on Croton Water bonds, and on Brooklyn County hands relative to sewerage in Brooklyn; to increase the capital stock and extend the charter of the Pacific St amship Company; incorporating the Knickerbocker Gas Company of New York; relative to reweinge in New York, and giving the Croton Aqueduct Board power over the same. The bill authorizing all horse railroad companies in the State, except those wholly operated in New York and Brooklyn, to increase their present face forty per cent was discussed. An amendment was offered, ex tending the provisions of the bill to this city and Brook

lyn, which was unanimously rejected.

In the Assembly a bill was introduced to amend the Quarantine law. A number of bills were moved for action to-day under the resolution appointing a grinding committee. The bills advanced to a third reading were those for the better protection of seamen in the port and harbor of New York; to amend the General Fire Insur ance law; and to incorporate the Huntington and Hicks ville Railroad Company. A bill was introduced to incor porare the Brooklyn and New York Central Warehousing

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS. is the most men appropried in the papers that y

day was a day of election, very few people would have day was a say of the fact. The ceremony passed off very quietly; few people exercised the cherished right of casting a ballot, and, indeed, no interest whatever seemed to be taken in the result. The election was to accept or reject a proposed amendment to the State constitution, to enable the Governor to appoint Commissioner of the Court of Appeals. In this city the total vote was amendment and 2,890 opposed to it, giving a majority it its favor of 1,020. In Brooklyn 5,285 ballots were polled 3,222 being in favor of the amendment and 2,063 against it, showing a majority for it of 1,159. Returns from other portions of the State give an equally small comparative vote, but indicate that the ame

adopted by the people.

The steamships City of Washington, from Queenstown The steamships City of Washington, from Queenstown March 2, and Peruvian, from Londonderry March 3, are due at New York and Portland respectively to-day. The

At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday on was received from Senator Laimbeer reference to the site for the proposed new Capitol, and asking an answer to the circular of the Senate Committee before the 20th inst. The ordinance prohibiting the storage of petroleum and other combustibles within the city limits in larger quantities than five barrels was called up, and a substitute for it was offered, which was referred to the committee having the subject under con-No business of special public interest came up yeste

the ordinary business of the office transacted, however.

The Senatorial Investigating Committee continued their examination of the affairs of the City Inspector's department yesterday, having before them a number of witnesses, the testimony of all of whom related princi pally to the condition of our streets and transactions connected with the work of cleaning them. The com mittee will meet again at half-past three o'clock this

and Margaret Whelan were yesterday committed for ex-amination, in default of fifteen hundred dollars ball each, charged with having stolen from John Jones, in the house of the first named, a gold watch valued at one

A coroner's inquest was hold yesterday at the Black-well's Island Hospital over the body of Thomas Donaldson, whose death resulted, it appears, from the acci-dental explosion of a pistol in the hand of Jacob Steffin, while the two, who were friends, were together in a drinking saloon in Third avenue on last Sunday after-

About eight o'clock last evening a fire broke out Fire the rear of the second story of No. 17 Dey street, which spread rapidly to the upper floors, and before it could b ubdued the four upper stories were entirely destroyed The building was occupied by three or four firms, Rich & Brewster, hardware dealers, being the heaviest sufferers, their loss amounting to about twenty-five thousand dol-lars. The total loss on stock and building is about fifty Yesterday was the Israelitish anniversary of Purim.

festival in commemoration of the deliverance by Queen Esther of the children of Abraham from the massacre designed for them by Haman, the chief minister of King Ahasuerus. The Jews in this city, in addition to observ ing the occasion as a holiday, celebrated it in the evening by a grand masquerade ball at the Academy of Music. The subscriptions to the national seven and three

tenths per cent loan yesterday amounted to over five millions one hundred thousand dollars, in sums ranging from half a million down to fifty dollars.

The election for State officers and members of Congress and the Legislature took place in New Hampshire yester day. The returns received indicate that the republicaidate for Governor has been elected by an in majority over last year, though in the aggregate vote there is a considerable decrease. The republicans elected all three of the members of Congress, being a gain for

them of one member. Three mysterious fires occurred at Newark, N. J., be ween Saturday night and Sunday morning, destroying

property valued at thirty thousand dollars.

The two houses of the New Jersey Legislature meet n joint session to-day for the purpose of electing

The stock market was dull and lower yesterday Governments were depressed. Gold was in a state of panic, and, after opening at 184%, sold down to 177%. but recovered to 180%, which was the closing price dow town. At the evening board it went down again, and

The markets were unsettled yesterday by the large fall in gold, and prices of nearly all kinds of merchandise were entirely nominal. Foreign goods were quiet and nominal. Domestic produce was dull and lower, almost without exception. Cotton was dull and 2c. lower. Cetroleum was very quiet and 1c. a 2c. lower. On Change the four market was quiet; but prices were without change. Wheat was 3c. a 5c. lower, while corn leclined 4c. a 6c. Oats were dull and 1c. lower. The pork market was dull and decidedly lower, while bee

dull and rates were nominal. Whiskey was firmer.

The market for be f cattle has ruled heavy this wing to the fact that the receipts have been much heavier than last week. Prices are about 1c. lower. The range was from 12c. to 20c. a 22c., with scattering sales at 23c. a 25c. The decline would have been greater but for the fact that the government took about 500 head. filch cows were unchanged. Veals were in fair demand at previous rates. Sheep and lambs were in plentifu supply and rather cheaper. Hogs were also about 1/40. ewer, varying from 13c to 13%c. The total receipts were 5,400 beeves, 156 cows, 643 yeals, 9,916 sheep and ambs, and 5,899 hogs.

News from Sherman-The Progress of the

Campaign at All Points. General Sherman, as will be seen by the de match in another column, was at Laurel Hill, North Carolina, on the 8th inst., and in such good condition, physically and mentally, that he was not at all disposed to complain of the resistance that he had met with from the Southern contederacy. This may seem a little strange to those who have taken much notice of the recent intimations of the Southern papers as to his whereabouts and his "safety." Those papers, three weeks ago, discovered from the rebel War Department, and announced to their readers, that Sherman was finally "to be stopped" and "crushed." Then they gave us every day intimations of some news that they had that was too good to keep, though it would be contraband to tell it. But they slyly hinted at it; they chuckled over it; they rubbed their hands and laughed with very evident delight at it. They said it was "good" news a dozen times over, and that it would rejoice the heart of every Southerner, and so forth. One of the Richmond papers, so late as the 8th inst., went so far as to say that "Sherman's opportunity to establish a military reputation was gone forever." But on that day he was evidently in ignorance of it, and had so far recovered from the "defeat" that the enemy had inflicted upon him at Cheraw, that he had advanced into another State. Or is this last advance only a retreat, like the advance across Georgia! One of the Richmond papers was afraid that Sherman would retreat after that terrible battle at Cheraw. The latest rebel victory was gained by Hampton. This, of course, is just like the victories that were gained over Kilpatrick in Georgia. The only difference is that Hampton is the hero now as Wheeler was then.

The fight on the Neuse river, near Kinston on the 10th inst., was an important one. It appears to have been stubbornly fought, and the lighting was certainly altogether in our favor. Any result at that point which did not compel the absolute retreat of our forces would be a result in our favor; but Schofield seems to have gained there something much better than a negative success. The corps of S. D. Lee and Stuart, from the army formerly under Hood, are reported to have been there. Hoke's force, late-Wilmington, was there; and it is also said that another part of R. E. Lee's army, under A. P. Hill was there. If these several bodies

of rebel troops are in North Carolina, that battle field was their proper place, inasmuch as that battle was an attempt on the part of the rebel forces in that State to overwhelm the co operating force under Schofield before it could reach Sherman, or Sherman could come to its assistance. Hence the importance of this bat-tle. A decisive rebel victory at that point might have shown us that that little battle was a vital one for the operations in North Carolina-though now, that the result is in our favor, that fact is not so obvious. Had Schofield been overwhelmed, all the forces above named would have been concentrated against Sher man's single column, with, of course, an infinitely better prospect of success than they now have. It is indicative of the rebel weakness that they could not concentrate enough force to destroy Cox's little column, when the destruction of that column offered to the enemy the only possible chance to delay Sherman's advance. Cox's column was reinforced on the 11th by troops from Wilmington, under General Couch, and the advance from that direction is very probably at Goldsboro by this time A ltttle while ago the country was very well satisfied with the military situation when Grant held Lee at Richmond and Sherman advanced with a comparatively small force on his front But now it is much better still, for Grant holds Lee at Richmond, the force that was on Sherman's front is matched by a fully equal force under Schofield, and Sherman moves on unresisted, except by Hampton, who, to gain a small success, resorts to his pen, and is not above the poor subterfuge of a quibble.

Sheridan has fallen like a thunderbolt on the lines of supply in the upper valley that the enemy considered most remote from danger. His destruction of the railroad communications at Charlottesville and of the James River Canal are pieces of irreparable damage, and will cause a depression at Richmond that may almost throw the rebellion into its final spasm. It is not possible that the rebel authorities can even make the attempt to repair these injuries: but Lee must, in his present straitened circumstances, make up his mind to do permanently vithout one more source of supply. Moreover Sheridan has, before this, in all probability, out the Southside road at Burkesville; and, with that road cut, there is not a single line in the enemy's possession leading from his capital to any distant point. Lee's army, for the support of which the North Carolina farmers are already asked to contribute, must then be fed from the country immediately around Richmond—a district that must by this time be very nearly eaten out.

NAPOLEON ON CABAR—REMARKABLE CHARAC-TER OF THE WORK .- We publish to-day some very interesting extracts from the long expected work of the Emperor of the French, ntitled "The Life of Cesar," with a remarkable preface, also from the pen of Napoleon himself. The book, which is announced for publication in France on the 1st of March, would appear in England on the 7th of the same month, and in a short time will doubtless be reproduced in this country. It has already een translated into several European languages, and on all sides the greatest interest is felt concerning its contents. That the book will have a large circulation and numerous readers is not to be doubted, seeing that the author is Emperor of a great nation; and, as is well known, he strives in this "Life of Cæsar" to institute a comparison between the career of that illustrious Roman and the times of the First Napoleon, with a continuation of the parallel to his own reign and imperial dynasty.

The preface to the book and the extracts which we publish to-day will give our readers a fair idea of the work; and it will be seen that the opinions which we have already formed of it and published in the HERALD, of the 5th inst., are borne out to the very letter. Faith in the ascendancy of the "Napoleonic star," are the foundations on which the fabric has been raised. As the First Napoleon was the imitator and reflection of Casar, so is the Third Napoleon, according to himself, to be the great agent of civilization, and the restorer of the Augustan age. "We must," he says, "recognize in the incontestable influence of a man upon his age the proof of his genius;" and again, "the greatness of a man is to be recognized by the sway of his ideas, when his principles and his system triumph, despite his death or his defeat." In this he clearly alludes to the impress which he firmly believes has been made upon the world by the ideas of the First Napoleon, whose efforts to found an empire in France failed for a time, but were eventually crowned with success by the boldness of the present Emperor. For says our author, "the imprisonment of St. Helena could not prevent the resuscitation of the French empire." Thus he shows his faith in his "star" and in his destiny.

In the latter part of the preface the imperial author uses these strong expressions:-"When Providence raises up men like Cæsar, Charlemagne and Napoleon, it is to stamp a new era with the seal of their genius, and to accomplish in a few years the work of many centuries! Happy the nations who comprehend and follow them! Woe to those who misunderstand and resist them! They act like the Jews-they ernelfy their Messiah!" Thus he classifies Cæsar, Charlemagne and Napoleon the First among the saviors of the world; and, as he has risen to the empire which his uncle founded he, too, is logically a savior of the people We commend the extracts from the Emperor's book to the attention of our readers.

ANTICIPATED RISE IN COAL-It is annou that the coal trains on the New Jersey Central Railroad have been stopped and the engines are laid up for repairs, and that it will be a month before the coal carrying business on that road can be resumed. As a consequence of this coal will undoubtedly advance in price, and it is reported that it is now selling at Elizabethport, N. J., for thirteen dollars a ton. The necessity for the adoption of such a course on the part of the New Jersey Central Railroad Company is questioned in some quarters, and is a matter which will probably receive the strictest scrutiny. It requires more than the bare announcement to convince the public that they were forced to suspend operations in that important branch of their business just at this critical time, when the stock on hand is supposed to be comparatively light, and before the demand has materially diminished. It looks very much as if there was a grand speculative scheme afford, in which the New Jersey Central Company or some of its officers have a very large interest. If they had waited to repair their engines until navigation

had fairly reopened the act would have had less the appearance of an attempt to swindle the public.

THE WAY TO AVOID THE DRAFT.—It will be seen by Governor Fenton's announcement yes terday that the draft, which was to have commenced to-day, is indefinitely postponed. But here is a condition attached to this forbearance on the part of the government, and that is that the number of men required should be furnished by volunteer enlistment. Therefore, while the city is temporarily relieved from the draft, the duty of our citizens, in order to avoid it altogether, is obvious. We must get recruits to the mount of thirteen thousand by every available channel. We have now the Supervisors' Committee in full operation, doing very well with its complete organization. General Dix is lending his aid to fill up the quota. The ward recruiting associations scattered throughout the city should put themselves upon their mettle to help the thing along, and no doubt they will. The committee which organized the grand patriotic celebration of the 6th instant is naturally looked for to throw its influence into the scale. The gentlemen who comprise that committee have succeeded in arousing the patriotism of the people on the late occasion to an extent only equalled by the grand demonstration of 1861, when the national flag was insulted at Fort Sumter, and the whole metropolis rose to protest against the act. New, then, is the fitting time for them to exercise the same power in filling up the ranks of the army in the existing emergency. With thirty thousand fresh men General Grant can bring all his plans to a successful conclusion. Let this committee open recruiting depots all over the city, raise a fund out of the abundance of their wealth to pay bounties, and, in connection with the other organizations, they can relieve the city from the onus of the draft. This will be exhibiting a more practical patriotism than proc speeches, or illuminations, ever so brilliant, can furnish. We expect this of them, and we trust that they will set to work about it speedily.

VIRGINIA TOBACCO VS. MARYLAND BACON.—It s known that a detachment of the Potomac dotilla recently ascended the Rappahannock river to Fredericksburg, and captured there some two hundred and fifty thousand dollars worth of Virginia manufactured tobacco, and that the lot was carried off or destroyed. According to the Richmond papers this tobacco vas the venture of a number of speculators of that city, who had been promised, if they would run it up to Fredericksburg, a tremendous profit in a good lot of Maryland bacon in exchange. According to the Tribune, several New York speculators were concerned in this business to the extent of an investment of fitty thousand dollars each in this aforesaid Virginia tobacco and Maryland bacon enterprise. If this be true, we may be excused in making the inquiry, who are these parties? All that we know is that this Virginia tobacco was a dead loss to the speculators concerned, and that the expected Maryland bacon was not forthcoming. On that side, at least, they saved their bacon.

A VICTIM TO MR. SEWARD'S CORRESPONDENCE. From the evidence produced from the British Foreign Office it appears that Lord Lyons was utterly broken down, and so compelled to esign his post of British Minister at Washington, in consequence of the unparalleled task to which he was subjected in his efforts to keep up with Mr. Seward's voluminous diplomatic correspondence. The letters connected with her Majesty's Washington embassy for one year filled sixty large felio volumes. Lord Lyons has succumbed to the pressure and retired, and Sir Frederick Bruce, thoroughly trained in the ong-winded diplomacy of China, comes to take his place. We congratulate Lord Lyons, and we sympathize with Sir Frederick Bruce.

A BULL PROM GENERAL LEE AMONG HAMPron's Horses.—In his report of Hampton's alleged victory of the 10th, General Lee says that be "attacked General Kilpatrick at daylight this morning, and drove him from the camp, taking his guns, wagons, many horses," &c.; and then he says that "the guns and wagons could not be brought off for want of horses." This is the old story of the Arkansas lawyer and the iron pot:- "May it please the Court, I submit, in defence of my client, first, that when she borrowed the pot in question it was broken; secondly, that when she returned the pot it was sound; and thirdly, that she never had that pot"

VIRGINIA AND SOUTH CAROLINA.-Virginia was dragged into this rebellion to serve the purposes of South Carolina, the Palmetto chivalry little imagining that before the end of the game they would be compelled to abandon their own State to "the Yankees" to serve the purposes of Virginia. Sherman's march through the heart of South Carolina settles that little bill.

ITAMAN OPERA-BROOKLYN. - A magnificent house, in soint of numbers and fashionable toilet'es, assembled at he Brooklyn Academy last night to hear La Forta de Destine for the first and the last time in Brooklyn. The opera was produced in the same admirable style as it was in this city; the scenery, costumes and all the pro-perties having been transported thence for the occasion. Never since the days of opera commenced in this house was there so fine an assemblage as that of last evening, nor was *La Forza* over better sung by this company. Zucchi and Massimiliani were in spiendid voice, and did not receive half the applause they deserved. However, not receive half the applause they deserved. However, the Brooklyn people are proverbial for their slowness in waking up to a thorough appreciation of art, and we were, therefore, not surprised to find them cold when other audiences are enthusiastic, or to let the finest pasages in the opera pass without any demonstration. was only to the last two acts that the audience displayed any enthusiasm and appeared to comprehend the numer-ous beauties of this spiendid work. This evening Fra Diamelo will be given at the New York Academy, Tomorrow evening Norma will be produced, with Zucchi n her great character of the Druidem, which is perhaps her very finest part.

Opening of the New York Tobacco Ex-

The above association was inaugurated vesterday a welve o'clock, at the rooms 50 and 52 Pine street, when the first auction sale took place. The Exchange has been organized in order to supply a want long felt by the tobacco merchants in this city, and is the first of the kind established in the United States. It differs from the tobacco brakes existing in Louisville and other parts of the States, in sales being made by sample only

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 14, 1865. President Lincoln has been suffering with a severe at-ack of influenza for several days. He is confined to his

THE COTTON CAPTURED AT SAVANKAH. A statement has been extensively published that the coretary had decided to send the cotton captured a avanuah to Europa. He has come to no such determination, nor has he had the subject under consideration. HE TRIAL OF THE NEW YORK ENLISTMENT PAPER

The trial of the Devlin brothers and John Cahil charged with forging enlistment papers, has been progressing some days before General Bragg's commission of which Colonel Chipman, of the War Dapartment, Judge Advocate. James Deviin's and Cabill's tri closed to-day. John Devlin's will conclude to-mor-row. The evidence discloses the fact that John Devlin applied his official signature and notarial seal to bogus papers, representing that men came personally be him and made the necessary oath of enlistment, wi the truth as shown is that no such men were ever be him. The name of the navy receiving officer on boar the naval rendezvous. Who committed these forgeries is not yet known; but that John Devlin knew they were such is proven. Cahill turned States evi-dence, and confessed the whole thing. The proof sets of false papers, which were sold to Colonel Baker, and which led to their discovery. No witnesses were called for the defence in either case. John Devlin will try to show previous good character. He seems much it by tears. He is not a very wecked looking man, but in this business seems to have had very little conscience. What will be the finding cannot be told; but unless the facts brought out thus far are controverted conviction i

There are many other cases to come before this commis sion of the same nature, showing stupendous frauds upon the government, and explaining how the State and city of New York came to receive so large a credit in General

## THE FLECTIONS YESTERDAY.

The election on the question of amending the State onstitution, so as to allow of the appointment of Commis ioners of the Court of Appeals, took place yesterday. The subject excited very little attention. Annexed are

THE TANKET TO WE THE OW TOCOL	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	PLAN STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE	
Towns and Counties.	For the	Agrinst the	
New York		2,890	ш
Brooklyn	3,222	2,063	
Albany		1,522	н
Oswego		SE STORY OF THE	в
Poughkeepale		CANAL STATE	в
Utica		517	п
Binghamton			п
Sherbourne		AL SHIT LINE	и
Freene		maj. 118	м
Oxford		maj. 62	п
		maj. 130	и
Otsego		maj. 100	

New Hampshire. THE ELECTION FOR STATE OFFICERS AND CONGRESS-

CONCORD, N. H., March 14, 1885. The election of State officers and members of Congress and Legislature took place to-day. The republicans sup-ported Frederick Smythe for Governor, and the democrats Edw. H. Harrington. Both gentlemen are resident Manchester. The returns received up to an early hou of Manchestor. The roturns received up to an early now this evening indicate that Smythe's majority will exceed 0,000. Many towns make considerable Union gains over the vote of last year, when Glimore's majority was about 5,600. The augregate vote to-day will be less by some thousands than that of last year. The vote for Governor in one hundred and twenty severtowns foots up as follows:—mythe, 24,606; Harrington 18, 313.

18,313.

General Marston is elected to Congress in the First district by nearly 1,500 majority, and in the other two districts Rollins and Patterson are re-elected by about 2,000 majority—a republican gain of one member.

The reproblems have elected all the Councillors, nine out of twelve Senators and a majority of about one hundred in the House.

Fires in New York. FIRE IN DRY STREET. -- About eight o'clock last night a fire broke out in the rear part of the second floor of No. 17 Doy street, in the premises occupied by Leahman & First, dealers in clothing. The flames apread rapidly to the upper floors, and at one time fears were entertained for the adjoining buildings, and orders were given telegraph for the exempt firemen. The four upper flo telegraph for the exempt firemen. The four upper floors and roof of the building were entirely destroyed. The first floor and basem at were eccupied by Rich & Brewster, dealers in hardware. Their stock is damaged by water probably to the extent of \$25,000. The second floor, where the fire common downs occupied by Leahman & First, loss about \$5,000. The third and fourth floors by Berg & Co., clearette manufacturers; loss \$1,500. The damage to the building will be about \$10,000. Owing to the absence of the owners it was impossible to obtain the insurances. The orgin of the fire is at present unknown. Some right damage by water sat present unknown. Some slight damage by water ass done to the stock of Mend, Stowel & Co., boots and hoes; J. Shepardson, straw goods, and C. H. Carpenter, oots and sheer, 14 Cortlandt street. Fire Marshal Baker has the cause of the fire under in-

FIRE IN VARICE STREET. - About four o'clock yesterday morn ng a fire broke out in the porter house No. 185 Var-ick street, owned by Thomas Roach. It originated appa-

HOW IT PROGRESSES—EXAMINING SUBGROUS TAKEN PROM THE COMMITTEE—MORE WARD MEETINGS— THE DRAFT TO-DAY, ETC. There was another heavy day yesterday at the Fuper-

risors' Committee rooms, some one hundred and twenty volunteers having been paid the bounty and a goodly number received as substitutes.

From the note of Governor Fenton, which we published yesterday, it would appear as though the draft was postponed; but so many false lights have been held out reference to the quota of this city and State, and the

reference to the quota of this city and State, and the mode and time of filling, that we are not yet fully satisfied that the Governor's surmices are correct. It is certain that at the present writing no orders have been received in this city from Washington to postpone the draft, but such may come during the night. Draft or no draft, let us crowd on the volunteering and reduce the numbers d manded from us as much as possible.

Mr. Blunt has furnished every facility for receiving any number of men per day, no matter how great it may be, and all the public have to do is to crowd them in. The committee lost some fifty good men on Monday from the fact that the government had previously withdrawn from the naval rendezvous connected with the committee's room the examining surgeon. Large numbers were consequently dancing attendance all day at the office waiting for this government functionary, and they finally went off elsewhere and were lost to our quota. Yesterday a new surgeon appeared and matters went on better.

This is a sample of the assistance New York receives from the government.

This is a sample of the assistance New York receives from the government.

The meeting of citizens of the old Tenth ward to aid in procaring volunteers is likely to be attended with most excellent effect, not only in the increase of volunteers, but as an example to other wards. The Ninth and Fifteenth, we learn, are already moving, and there are others doubtless which will not be disposed to allow Supervisor Pardy to carry off all the honors of these ward meetings. There is one thing, however, of which he carnot be deprived—the fact of having been first to move in them. Let them be organized throughout the city, and the effect towards filling our quota will be astonishing.

The Army.
RECEPTION HOME OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD REGIMENT. The One Hundred and Third New York regiment arrived at this port last night, and are to have a reception

New York, March 15, 1865.

The members of the late Ninth regiment New York Volunteers (Hawkins' Zouaves) intending to parade to receive the One Hundred and Third New York Volunteers, are hereby notified to assemble at the Mercer House, corner of Broome and Mercer streets, to-day, at half-past eleven o'clock A. M.

The uniform will consist eleven o'clock A. M.

The uniferm will consist of overcoats, fez, uniform or black pants, and white gloves.

Those members wishing to turn-out as civilians will be

Those members wishing to turn our assigned a position.

It is earnestly requested that every member now in the city will unite in paying this mark of respect to our old comrades in arms. By order.

CHARLES CHILD, Captain commanding.

JOHN K. PERLEY, Acting Adjutant.

The friends of the above regiment toot last night for the purpose of organizing a friendly reception for them and their accomplished Colonel, Wm. Heine. Coionel Julius Korn was elected chairman, and Lewis Jonessohn

Julius Korn was elected charman, and Lewy accessions excretary.

Captains Child, Webster and Perley and Lieutenants Rogers and Perley were present, and protaised their cooperation, as well as Captain Rochrig and Captain Schmidt, of the Ninety-sixth regiment New York National Guard. The procession will move from the armory of the Ninety-sixth New York National Guard, No. 291 Bowery, at one o'clock P. M.

After the parade a collegion will be served at Mr. Hubner's, No. 27 Bowery.

## SCHOFIELD.

The Defeat of Bragg Before Kinstou

HE RETREATS ACROSS THE NEUSL

The Rebel Ram Neuse Partially Destroyed.

Repulse of Hoke's Division Terrible Slaughter.

THE UNION LOSSES LIGHT. Re.

Secretary Stanton to General Div. WASHINGTON, D. C., March 14-11 A. M.

Major General Dix. New York:-General Schofield, in a despatch dated at Newborn March 12, states that on the night of the 10th, need

Southwest creek, Bragg was fairly beaten; that during

the night he retreated across the Neuse at Kinston, now holds the north bank of the river at that place. EDWIN M. STANTON.

Despatch from General Schoffeld. Washington, March 14, 1968.
A letter has been received here from the headquartees
General Schofield, dated March 11, eight o'clock A. M.,

which save -posed by Bragg with a heavy force. Our battle field in very extensive. We have a long skirmish line, and there is sharp manouvring on both sides. This morning Hoke attempted to break our lines, but was repulsed with errible slaughter. Our own loss is not more than three or four hundred killed and wounded. The rebel loss in killed, wounded and prisoners is eight times greater. We have possession of the field, and the rebol dead and conded are in our hands. Sanitary supplies are a

ant at the front. General Cox is in com-The Sanitary Commission has sent to Newbern, N. C., ne hundred thousand dollars worth of supplies, and b oading several more vessels for the same destination.

Our Newbern Correspondence.

My last advices were from the front, at Kins day morning early. The latest I was then able to communicate concerning movements in the field, was up to Friday afternoon, the 10th. Some of the heaviest fightto rriany atternoon, the south some of the teached the vicinity of Kinston, occurred on Friday.

The rebels had evidently learned that General Couch, with a portion of the Twenty-third corps was not far of,

and would soon join Cox, and it urged them to extrace dinary desperation. They charged again and again upon our works, making ten or a dozen s parate charg through the day. Generally they spent their fury ap the left, but some of the time they would charge ap the entire line, vainly hoping that the momen arge a body would break down everything.

Our men, however, stood their ground heroically, attested by piles of slain rebels lying before our works in various directions. The enemy also fought with a valor worthy of a better cause. It wa

Friday night and Saturday morning Couch's & Friday night and Saturany morning came up from towards Wilmington, and effected a june came up from towards Wilmington, and effected a june came up from the course, of course, of course, of course, of the course informed. which the rebels were not slow to become inform they at once began to fall back, abandoning all further opposition this side of the Neuse river, and they are new on the north side of the river, with the bridge that crosses over into Kinston partially burned.

Our forces followed them up vigorously, and v

less prepare to cross over the river at once, by means of a pontoon bridge, or by relaying new timbers over the a pontoon bridge, or by relaying new timoers old bridge, for the cars to pass over. I appreh old bridge, for the cars to pass over. I apprehend that there will be no difficulty now in driving the rebels base from any point where they may see fit to make a sta The railroad has to be completed, however, as the arm moves along, inasmuch as that is necessary for purpose of transportation. It is now laid up to within about fee

pleted to the river depend upon it our forces will co All through the fighting of Friday both General Com and General Schofield were frequently present when danger was greatest, and displayed a coolness courage and gallantry which have won the love and admiration the army. General Cox had two orderlies shot near him in the course of the day, and was himself often exposed

as much as they.

Amid all, however, he was never otherwise than calm earnest and brave. The movements of the army west stantly present, and, as his ranking officer and the com-mander of the Department of North Carolina, was advised

with and his suggestions heeded. There was some artillery firing yesterday afters the result or nature of which I have not learned. General Sherman has been heard from at Fayettevil

N. C., and was all right. That is about one hundre miles from Wilmington, up the Cape Fear river, and about the same distance southwest from Goldsbore Saturday morning some gentlemen arrived here from Connecticut, commissioned to take the vote of the diers from that State, at this point, for their State and Congressional election next month. They as-rived just too late for the Connecticut regiment which was captured on the 8th. There were not far from one thousand of them captured, the loss of which make

quite an item.

The wounded from the recent battles are being carefully attended to by our surgeons, and the extra wants of soldiers are being amply supplied by the Sanitary Commission, under the officient superintendence of Dr. Page. His corps of assistants have been constantly at the front, and he himself is there much of the time. He has made out a full list of the killed and wounded, which he is to send to New York for publication.

There has been no fighting to-day so far as known as

headquarters. General Schoffeld and staff are to locate here for the present. His staff is an Gollows:
Lieutenant Colonel J. A. Campbell, Assistant Adjutant
General.
Brevet Brigadier General G. W. Schoueld, Chief of Ar-

tillery.
Breect Lieutenant Colonel W. J. Twining, Ald-de-Camp and Chief Engineer.
Lieutenant Colonel Wm. Hartsuff, Assistant Inspectes

Major S. M. Letcher, Commissary of Musters.

Major S. M. Letcher, Commissary of Musters.

Property Brigadian General Geo. S. Dodge, Chief Quarter Lieutenant Colonel J. W. Berringer, Chief of Sub-

Estionce Department,
Lieutenant Colonel R. B. Tr'at, Chief of Subsistence,
army in the field.
Lieutenant Colonel J. F. Boyd, Chief Quartermastes,
army in the field.
Lieutenant Colonel P. C. Hayes, Acting Provost Marshall

eneral.
Surgeon Edward Shippen, Medical Director.
Captain Jasper Myers, Chief of Ordnance.
Major Wm. M. Wherry, Senior A. D. C.
Br.vet Major Wm. A. Lord, A. D. C.
Lieutenan E. H. Russell, Chief Signal Officer.
Captain S. Windreker, Chief of Ambulance cos

COLORED SOLDIERS AND BAILORS.

An order from Major General Pairser, published this morning, announces that by the act of Congress passed on the 3d of March the wives and children of colored men who have enlisted or may culint/in the army are free. It premises the enforcement of their rights by the free. It premises the enforcement of their rights by the military authorities if necessary, and urges loyal mea and women of Kentucky to encourage the enlistment of colored men in the army, and afterwards to recognise them as upholders of the government and defenders of their homes, and it exheris them to exercise Kentucky's accustomed berevolence and charity towards the help-less women and children thus made free. General James 8. Brisbin Fies been appointed to superfutend the organization of white and celored typops in Kentucky.